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CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
1952

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# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1952

BY

G. McKIM THOMAS

M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Eng), D.P.H. (Lond.).

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

# Public Health Officers, 1952

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Medical Officer of Health :

G. McKIM THOMAS,  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.(Eng.), D.P.H.(Lond.).

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Senior Sanitary Inspector

WM. DAVIES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. .... No. 2 District (Radyr)

Sanitary Inspectors

H. WILLIS, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. .... No. 1 District (Whitchurch)

K. N. PRICE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., No. 3 District (Dinas Powis)  
(Appointed March, 1952)

Clerical Staff :

A. M. REES

K. G. TADD

Rodent Operatives :

W. R. DOERR

T. J. RICHARDS

# Cardiff Rural District Council

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Health Department,  
Park House,  
20, Park Place,  
Cardiff.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Cardiff Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1952, which has been prepared on the lines suggested by the Welsh Board of Health in their Circular 2/53 (Wales) and in particular upon such matters as the National Assistance Act, 1948, Water Supply, Sewerage, Food, Statistics, and the Factories Act, 1937.

In the body of the report will be found accounts of the various activities of the Health Department which have been undertaken during the year, all of which have a direct bearing upon the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the Council's district.

Many of the public services provided by the Council are taken for granted in the greater part of the district, such as piped water supply and sewage disposal, but in some of the more rural parishes, these services are not provided for all householders and consequently other methods are in use, many of which require close supervision from time to time if we are to avoid sources of infection from these.

There are at present 603 properties which are not supplied with mains water, and 1,078 houses are still dependent upon pail closets and cesspools. Many of these should be dealt with at the earliest opportunity.

The general state of health, throughout the year, has been satisfactory and there has not been any untoward occurrence of infectious diseases.

The general death rate was 10.60, which figure is much the same as for previous years, and it is of interest to note that the expectation of life is each year becoming greater, in fact, 74% of the population of the district survived to 65 years.

Infantile mortality rate was 25.40 per 1,000 live births, which figure is below the figure for all Rural Districts and compares with 34.38 for the County as a whole.

This year many new Council houses have appeared and more families were provided with suitable accommodation, having spent many anxious years awaiting this development.

These new conditions must in no small measure help towards the health and wellbeing of the fortunate families who have been re-housed. The number of distressed mothers who used to visit my office has certainly shown a decline as a result of the new housing sites created throughout the district. Due to the better prospects of new houses being erected steps were taken during the year to re-house some families from some of the older and poorer classes of house, either by way of Clearance Order or by other action under the Housing Act, 1936.

In the early part of the year Mr. G. I. Hall, Sanitary Inspector for No. 3 District, resigned to take up an appointment with the Glamorgan Rivers Board. Mr. Hall had been employed by the Council for many years and he had the satisfaction of seeing the good results of his work in many parts of the district which he had been instrumental in achieving as a result of his activity and keen interest.

## SECTION A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

#### (i) General Statistics.

Area—acres .. .. .	59,835
Estimated resident Population, mid 1952 (Registrar General's estimate) .. .. .	35,930
No. of inhabited houses .. .. .	10,549
Rateable value of the district .. .. .	£231,692
Sum represented by the 1d. rate .. .. .	£934

#### (ii) Social Conditions :

The District is divided into two parts, some of which are urban in character and in Whitchurch district the estimated population is approximately 20,000 persons; the remainder is mainly rural. There are approximately 370 farms in the area and milk production is largely carried on.

The industries are as follows :—

1. British Railways (Western Region) Locomotive Repair Department, Van.
2. Blaengwynlais Quarry, Whitchurch.
3. Southfords, Ltd., Whitchurch (Wire Brush Manufacturers).
4. Cwmleyshon Quarry, Rudry.
5. Cefn On Basic and Dolomite Works, Van.
6. Cecil Sweet Factory, Whitchurch.
7. Edgefield Engineering Factory, Whitchurch.
8. John Rigg Cases Co., Tongwynlais.
9. G. T. Utley & Co., Ltd., Precision Engineers, Tongwynlais.
10. D. S. Metal Craft Ltd., Tongwynlais.
11. Melingriffith Tin Plate Works, Whitchurch.
12. Taffs Well Dolomite Co., Pentyrch.
13. Tynant Quarries, Radyr.
14. Creigiau Quarries, Creigiau.
15. Tudor Morgan & Son, Timber Merchants, Whitchurch.
16. Maberley Parker & Co., Public Works Contractor, Whitchurch.
17. British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Lavernock.
18. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Aberthaw.
19. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Rhoose.
20. Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Rhoose.
21. Seth Hill & Son, Pantyffon Quarry, Bonvilston.
22. Lavernock Quarries, Ltd., Lavernock.
23. St. Andrew's Quarry Co., St. Andrews.
24. Wenvoe Quarries (1927) Ltd., Wenvoe.
25. Greenwood Bros., Lime Stone Quarry, Wenvoe.
26. Whitehall Quarries, Walston, Wenvoe.
27. British Geon, Sully.
28. Coates Bros. Synthetic Resin Manufacturers, Machen



(iii) Extracts from Vital Statistics :

	M	F	Total
1. Deaths (all ages) .....	212	171	383
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			10.66
2. Live births—legitimate .....	222	203	425
illegitimate .. ..	3	5	8
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population :			
Live births—legitimate and illegitimate			12.05
3. (a) Stillbirths—legitimate .....	5	7	12
illegitimate .. ..	-	-	-
Birth rate per 1,000 births of estimated resident population :			
(b) Still births—legitimate—expressed per 1,000 live			
legitimate births .. ..			28.2
Still births—illegitimate—expressed per 1,000 live			
illegitimate births .. ..			0.00
4. (a) Deaths of Infants under 1 year			
Legitimate .. .. .	7	4	11
Illegitimate .. .. .	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate and illegitimate			
(b) Death of infants under 1 year :			
Legitimate—expressed per 1,000 live legitimate			
births .. .. .			25.9
Illegitimate—expressed per 1,000 live illegitimate			
births .. .. .			—
5. Number of Maternal Deaths .....			Nil
6. Neonatal Mortality :			
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :			
Legitimate .. .. .	6	1	7
Illegitimate .. .. .	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 live births .. ..			16.17



TABLE I.  
GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1952

					Estimated Population 1952	Births		Deaths		Infant Mortality		Neo-Natal Mortality	
						Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
England and Wales	....	....	....	....	—	—	15.3	—	11.3	—	27.60	—	18.90
Administrative County	....	.....	....	....	732,500	11,839	16.16	8,473	11.57	407	34.38	247	20.86
Urban Districts	....	....	....	....	531,200	8,760	16.49	6,362	11.98	314	35.84	191	21.80
Rural Districts	....	....	....	....	201,300	3,079	15.30	2,111	10.49	93	30.20	56	18.19
<b>Health Division</b>	<b>Constituent Districts</b>												
Aberdare and Mountain Ash		Aberdare Urban	....	....	40,550	571	14.08	578	14.25	21	36.78	13	22.77
		Mountain Ash Urban	....	....	31,200	570	18.27	381	12.21	29	50.88	14	24.56
Caerphilly and Gelligaer		Caerphilly Urban	....	....	35,700	717	20.08	379	10.62	30	41.84	17	23.71
		Gelligaer Urban	....	....	36,040	629	17.45	433	12.01	20	31.80	14	22.26
Mid-Glamorgan	....	Bridgend Urban	....	....	13,650	221	16.19	151	11.06	4	18.10	4	18.10
		Maesteg Urban	....	....	23,010	423	18.38	269	11.69	11	26.00	5	11.82
		Ogmore and Garw Urban	....	....	22,550	395	17.52	262	11.62	26	65.82	16	40.51
		Porthcawl Urban	....	....	9,497	130	13.69	118	12.42	3	23.08	3	23.08
		Penybont Rural	....	....	34,890	530	15.19	315	9.03	11	20.75	6	11.32
Neath and District		Neath M.B.	....	....	31,660	466	14.72	352	11.12	14	30.04	10	21.46
		Neath Rural	....	....	41,250	637	15.44	439	10.64	12	18.84	5	7.85
Pontypridd and Llantrisant		Llantrisant Rural	....	....	25,420	519	20.42	268	10.54	28	53.95	20	38.54
		Pontypridd Urban	....	....	38,340	565	14.74	461	12.02	15	26.55	6	10.62
Port Talbot and Glyncorrwg		Glyncorrwg Urban	....	....	9,388	216	23.01	95	10.12	5	23.15	4	18.52
		Port Talbot M.B.	....	....	44,190	826	18.69	423	9.57	24	29.06	15	18.16
South-East Glamorgan		Barry M.B.	....	....	40,790	717	17.58	486	11.91	24	33.47	13	18.13
		<b>Cardiff Rural</b>	....	....	<b>35,930</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>12.05</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>10.66</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25.40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16.17</b>
		Cowbridge M.B.	....	....	1,035	17	16.43	12	11.59	—	—	—	—
		Cowbridge Rural	....	....	20,120	295	14.66	140	6.96	9	30.51	6	20.34
		Penarth Urban	....	....	18,420	266	14.44	239	12.98	8	30.08	6	22.56
West Glamorgan	....	Gower Rural	....	....	11,580	197	17.01	139	12.00	7	35.53	5	25.38
		Llwchwr Urban	....	....	25,380	319	12.57	306	12.96	12	37.62	8	25.08
		Pontardawe Rural	....	....	32,110	468	14.57	427	13.30	15	32.05	7	14.96
Rhondda	....	Rhondda Urban	....	....	109,800	1,712	15.59	1,417	12.91	68	39.72	43	25.12



TABLE II  
CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS  
AGES DURING 1952

Diseases	hrs. 24	Weeks				Total 1st M'th	Month				Total
		1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute myocardial failure .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital heart disease	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Prematurity .....	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebral anoxia .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Galactosaemia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS .....	5	2	—	—	—	7	—	1	1	2	11

### Infantile Mortality

Infantile mortality means the number of infants who die during the first year of life. This year the number was 11 which gives a mortality rate of 25.40, a figure which compares favourably with the Administrative County as a whole.

It is of interest to note that a very large proportion of new births to residents in our area takes place outside the district, whether in hospitals, maternity homes, or nursing homes. It will be seen from our figures for 1952 that notifications of births for our area totalled 433, but of this number only 156 occurred within our district, i.e., 64% of births to residents took place outside the boundaries of this authority.

Diseases which are accounting for a large number of deaths in our area are cancer (67), heart disease (114), vascular lesions of the nervous system (58), circulatory diseases (23), and accidents (10). Since 1900 the infant mortality rate has fallen steadily and it is important that all our efforts should be directed towards the prevention of diseases and all types of accidents.

TABLE III  
BIRTHS

The number of births and the birth rate in the District for the past ten years is shewn in the following table :—

Year		Births		Birth-rate
1943	..	575	..	17.0
1944	..	623	..	17.7
1945	..	570	..	16.4
1946	..	619	..	17.3
1947	..	582	..	15.8
1948	..	525	..	14.8
1949	..	434	..	12.0
1950	..	462	..	12.4
1951	..	454	..	12.7
1952	..	433	..	12.1

TABLE IV  
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1952

	Rate per 1,000 Population	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Acute Polymyelitis	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	All Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.47	0.24	1.1	27.6
160 CountyBoroughs&Great Town's(including London)	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.52	0.28	1.3	31.2
160 Smaller Towns(Resident population 25,000- 50,000—1931 Census)	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.43	0.22	0.5	25.8
London Administrative County	17.6	0.34	12.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.58	0.31	0.7	23.8
Cardiff R.D.C.	12.1	0.00	10.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.22	0.00	25.4



The following is a table of the principal diseases and causes of death which were registered in the district in the year under review :—

TABLE V  
CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT  
DURING 1952

CAUSES	M.	F.
All Causes ....	212	171
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	—	—
Measles ....	—	—
Scarlet Fever ....	—	—
Whooping Cough ....	—	—
Diphtheria ....	—	—
Influenza ....	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ....	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ....	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ....	7	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ....	—	—
Syphilis ....	—	1
Cancer, Malignant Diseases ....	41	36
Diabetes ....	2	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ....	21	38
Heart Disease ....	76	38
Other Circulatory Diseases ....	8	15
Bronchitis ....	17	8
Pneumonia ....	5	6
Other Respiratory Diseases ....	3	1
Peptic Ulcer ....	3	—
Digestive Diseases ....	1	1
Nephritis ....	3	2
Other Infective and parasitic diseases ....	—	—
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ....	2	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ....	5	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions ....	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ....	—	—
Premature Birth, Malformations, Birth Injuries and Infant Diseases ....	1	—
Suicide ....	1	—
Road Traffic ....	3	—
Other Violent Causes ....	2	5
Causes ill-defined or unknown ....	20	18
Causes (included in "ill defined diseases" above) Acute Poliomyelitis ....	—	—
Death of Infants under 1 year      Total ....	7	4
Legitimate ....	7	4
Illegitimate ....	—	—
Live Births      Total ....	225	208
Legitimate ....	222	203
Illegitimate ....	3	5
Still Births      Total ....	5	7
Legitimate ....	5	7
Illegitimate ....	—	—



TABLE VA  
TABLE SHOWING AGE OF DEATH  
IN THE  
CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Age			Male			Female			Total		
			1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
Under	1	.....	8	4	7	6	3	4	14	7	11
	5	.....	3	1	0	1	2	0	4	3	0
	10	.....	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
	15	.....	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
	20	.....	2	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	1
	25	.....	2	1	0	2	0	0	4	1	0
	30	.....	2	1	1	0	2	0	2	3	1
	35	.....	2	0	1	4	2	2	6	2	3
	40	.....	3	3	5	2	4	2	5	7	7
	45	.....	7	3	5	3	3	4	10	6	9
	50	.....	9	5	0	6	5	9	15	10	9
	55	.....	11	11	13	14	4	10	25	15	23
	60	.....	15	14	21	9	14	12	24	28	33
	65	.....	18	32	20	14	11	13	32	43	33
	70	.....	23	35	30	13	17	18	36	52	48
	75	.....	33	28	35	32	29	25	65	57	60
	80	.....	34	40	27	36	38	25	70	78	52
	85	.....	29	31	27	20	30	20	49	61	47
	90	.....	10	10	17	11	21	20	21	31	37
	95	.....	2	7	1	6	3	5	8	10	6
	100	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over	100	.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
			213	230	212	182	190	171	395	420	383

Percentage of Deaths over 65 years of age : 63

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1951 : 69

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1952 : 74

## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### Public Health Laboratory Facilities

Examination of pathological specimens and bacteriological examination of ice-cream, milk and water supplies are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, The Parade, Cardiff.

Chemical analyses of sewage effluents, water samples and ice cream continue to be made by the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory of the same address.

#### (a) Examination of Pathological Specimens during the Year

Nature of Specimen	No. of Specimens Examined	Negative	Positive
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci ....	24	18	6
Swabs for Diphtheria ....	24	24	—
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli ....	6	5	1
Faeces for Dysentery ....	20	20	—
Faeces for Ova ....	1	1	—
Faeces for Enteric ....	27	20	7
Faeces for Food Poisoning ....	11	7	4
Urine for Enteric ....	1	1	—
Blood for Enteric ....	12	12	—
Faeces for Tubercle Bacilli ....	1	1	—
Pus for Organisms ....	2	—	2
Vaginal Swab for Organisms ....	1	—	1
Total ....	130	109	21

#### (b) Ambulance Services

Medical practitioners in the district are able to use the service of the Health Department in securing the removal of infectious disease cases, where necessary, and their accommodation in hospital. On request, the Health Department contacts the appropriate hospital and arranges, through the County Ambulance Service, for an ambulance to be provided.

#### (c) Tuberculosis Clinics

There are three centres at which patients from your district can attend for examination and treatment. They are situated at No. 20 Cathedral Road; "Glenview", Court House Street, Pontypridd, and No. 26, Newlands Street, Barry.

At these centres, examinations including X-ray and tests, are carried out by the Chest Physicians. The examinations are not confined to persons who are actually suffering from tuberculosis but a large number of contacts also are examined so that any evidence of tubercular infection may be detected as early as possible, so giving the patients a better opportunity of being cured.

It has been the practice for years past in all notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis to examine the milk supply for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

**CARDIFF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**  
**STATIC MASS MINIATURE**  
**RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE**

**20, Cathedral Road,  
Cardiff**

*Males*

Every Tuesday  
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

*Females*

Every Thursday,  
2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Closed throughout August  
and all Bank Holidays.

For your guidance the following are examples of cases who should be referred for more detailed examination :—

1. Suspected cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis;
2. Contacts to a definite case of tuberculosis;
3. Ambulance cases who interfere with the smooth working of the session;
4. Children under the age of three years who are not easy to X-ray by Miniature Radiography.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER SUPPLY

##### **Standard of Purity.**

The table on page 16a, which records the results obtained from samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination is an indication of the high standard of purity maintained throughout the year. Sixty three samples were taken from the public springs and wells, and a number were also taken from various springs at Pentyrch, Gwaelodygarth and Rudry to ascertain their suitability for incorporation in the existing reservoir supplies.

You will observe that several unsatisfactory samples were obtained from the Pentyrch and Llanilterne public mains supply. Some of the samples indicated the presence of faecal contamination and on investigation this was suspected to be due to the fact that small mountain sheep were able to gain access through the iron railings protecting the reservoir from contamination by animals. Other contributory causes may have been, defects found in the feed pipes conveying water from springs into the reservoir and a defective valve on the route of the supply. Wire mesh fencing was fitted to the railing around the reservoir and defects in the supply pipes and valves were soon repaired. While this work was proceeding, steps were taken to chlorinate the supply. Later, permanent chlorination apparatus was installed and regular dosage of chlorine has since been applied. These repairs and improvements have resulted in a series of samples shewing a high standard of bacteriological purity.

Unsatisfactory results were reported on two occasions in the supply to Welsh St. Donatts where a bulk supply through the Council's mains is provided by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. The water undertakers were notified of the adverse results and they immediately applied remedial measures which proved satisfactory.

#### EXTENSION OF PUBLIC MAINS

##### **(a) Rudry and Rhydygwern Water Scheme.**

A noteworthy improvement has been effected in the extension of the public mains to provide a supply to the hamlet of Draethan, Rhydygwern, where the former supply had proved unsatisfactory in volume and bacterial purity for many years. The Waterloo area of Rudry was similarly affected and this water supply scheme has solved a difficult problem for both communities.

**(b) Bonvilston and Welsh St. Donatts Scheme Part 11.**

The extension of the public mains to supply parts of Peterston-Super-Ely, Duffryn, St. Lythans, Moulton, Walterston, Sutton and Llancadle will have far reaching benefit to the public, and farming community in these areas. Forty-two farms previously dependent on wells and springs of doubtful purity are now connected to the Council's public mains. Many of these farms will now qualify for licences to produce T.T. milk, and other milk producing farms on this supply will cease to be a potential danger to health through having to use water of doubtful purity in the process of washing cows udders and utensils used in the production and storage of milk.

**(c) Council Houses, Cefn Mably, Llanfedw.**

A piped supply of mains water has been provided for the six Council Houses at Cefn Mably. These houses were previously dependent on shallow well water of doubtful purity. This provision has made other amenities possible, such as hot and cold water for bath and scullery use, also the provision of water closets.

Your Officers are endeavouring to secure the installation of all new supplies into the houses and it is pleasing to note that the majority of house-owners agree to this method and therefore, it has not been found necessary to provide a street tap in any of the public mains extensions carried out in recent years.

Efforts are also being made to reduce the number of existing street taps, by seeking to persuade consumers to install a mains supply into their houses.

In a number of cases it has been found possible to secure a piped supply of water into the houses by demanding owners to convert pail closets into water closets. This, of course, can be accomplished only in those districts where the public sewer is within 100 feet of the dwelling.

**Summary of the Extensions**

**Bonvilston and Welsh St. Donats Water Scheme Part II**

This scheme necessitated the laying of approximately 12 miles of water main. The following premises have been connected :—

Metered Supplies (Farms and Fields)	.....	42
Domestic or R.V. Supplies	.....	18

**Rudry and Rhydygwern Water Scheme**

Approximately 3 miles of water main		
Metered Supply	.....	7
Domestic or R.V. Supplies	.....	45



**Cefn Mably Council Houses**

Approximately half a mile

Domestic Supply ..... 6

**Ffaldgerig Water Supply, Rudry**

Domestic Supply ..... 3

**Rhydygwern Council Houses**

Domestic Supply ..... 8

A table on page 16B, gives the number of dwellings on the mains supply, and those still dependant on wells, springs or roof rain water stored in tanks.

I am indebted to Mr. S. P. Youldon, your Surveyor for much of this detail and for his co-operation in our efforts to ensure a satisfactory supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes throughout the area.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

There has been very marked progress during the year in the work of sewer construction in several parts of the district where, hitherto, the conservancy system of sanitary accommodation has prevailed for a very long period. Schemes in operation together with those approved will make it possible within the next twelve months or so to cease night soil collection in the built-up portions of Rhydygwern, Porset, Pentyrch and Garth Place, Rudry.

A table giving particulars of the type of closet, and drainage disposal in each of the parishes appears on page 16C.

I am indebted to Mr. Youldon, your Surveyor, for the following detailed information.

**SEWERAGE****PETERSTON-SUPER-ELY**

The joint sewerage scheme for Peterston-Super-Ely and Gwernysteeple was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and the site was visited by one of the Ministry's Engineering Inspectors. It is anticipated that approval to the scheme will be received early in 1953. Due to restriction on capital expenditure it might well be that this scheme may be curtailed in part.

**VAN—PORSET SEWERAGE SCHEME**

This scheme was completed early in 1952, when the cesspool which previously served the properties in West View was superseded. The scheme improved the amenities in this area and does away with night soil collection.



TABLE VI  
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER, 1951

Source	March Quarter		June Quarter		September Quarter		December Quarter	
	Date	Result	Date	Result	Date	Result	Date	Result
<b>A.—PUBLIC MAINS SUPPLY.</b>								
Bonvilston ....	7/2/52	Satisfactory	24/6/52	Satisfactory	1/9/52	Satisfactory	1/ 1/53	Satisfactory
Radyr ....	7/2/52	Satisfactory	25/6/52 3/7/52	Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory	2/7/52 28/7/52	Unsatisfactory Satisfactory	17/12/52	Satisfactory
Van (Rhymney Water Board) ....	30/3/52	Satisfactory	24/6/52 3/7/52	Unsatisfactory Satisfactory	23/9/52	Satisfactory	18/12/52	Satisfactory
Welsh St. Donatts (Mid-Glam. Water Board) ....	7/2/52	Satisfactory	25/6/52	Satisfactory	4/9/52	Fairly Satisfactory	1/1/53	Satisfactory
Penmark ....	14/2/52	Satisfactory	19/6/52	Satisfactory	14/10/52 30/7/52	Satisfactory Unsatisfactory	8/1/53 1/1/53	F. Satisfactory Satisfactory
Pentyrch, Creigiau and Llanillterne ....	7/2/52 7/2/52	Satisfactory Satisfactory	19/6/52 19/6/52	Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory	22/8/52 22/8/52 29/8/52 1/9/52 12/9/52 1/9/52	Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory Satisfactory	6/1/53 1/1/53 6/1/53	Satisfactory Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory
Gwaelodygarth (Tank on Mountainside) Well, New Row, Rhydygwern ....	7/2/52 20/3/52	Satisfactory Satisfactory	24/6/52 24/6/52	Satisfactory Satisfactory	17/9/52 17/9/52	Satisfactory Satisfactory	1/1/53 18/12/52	Satisfactory Satisfactory
Spring and Filtration Plant, Rudry	30/3/52	Satisfactory	24/6/52	Satisfactory				
Waterloo Terrace, Rudry ....	30/3/52	Satisfactory	24/6/52	Satisfactory	23/9/53	Satisfactory	17/12/52	Satisfactory
<b>B.—PUBLIC WELLS AND SPRINGS.</b>								
Well, Springmeadows, Lisvane ....	30/3/52	Satisfactory	26/6/52	Satisfactory	23/9/52	Satisfactory	17/12/53	Satisfactory
Rhoose Village Pump		Pump reserved for emergency purposes only.						
Well, Cefn Mabley Council Houses ....	20/3/52	Satisfactory	24/6/52	Satisfactory	23/9/52	Satisfactory	30/12/52	Satisfactory
<b>C.—PRIVATE WELLS AND SPRINGS.</b>								
Well, Draethen Row, Rhydygwern ....	20/3/53	Satisfactory	24/6/52	Satisfactory	17/9/52	Satisfactory	Mains supply installed	



TABLE VII

## PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE PARISHES COMPRISING THE COUNCIL'S DISTRICT

Name of Parish	No. of (approx.)	No. of Houses on Main	No. of Houses dependent on Wells, etc	Mains Supply Supply Sufficiency of Pressure	Quality Filtered and Chlorinated	Name of Suppliers	Remarks
Bonvilston ....	49	49	—	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk supply, Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Main
Leckwith ....	25	14	11	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
Lavernock ....	28	19	9	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
Llancarfan ....	124	86	38	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation Bulk supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Lisvane ....	194	156	38	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation Bulk supply	Statutory Supply
Llanedeyrn ....	231	191	40	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation Bulk supply	Statutory Supply
Llanilterne ....	49	14	35	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff R.D.C. augmented by Barry when required	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Llanfedw ....	50	6	44	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
Llantrithyd ....	34	26	8	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation Bulk supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Llanvithyn ....	5	3	2	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation Bulk supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Michaelston-le-Pit ....	67	30	37	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff and Barry Corporations	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Pendoylan ....	125	73	52	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation Bulk supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Penmark ....	229	224	5	Satisfactory	Yes	Barry Corporation Bulk Supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Pentyrch ....	596	584	12	Satisfactory	Chlorinated only	Cardiff R.D.C. augmented by Barry when required	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Peterston-super-Ely ....	97	69	28	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation Bulk supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Porthkerry ....	164	160	4	Satisfactory	Yes	Barry Corporation	Statutory Supply
Radyr ....	468	458	10	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation Bulk supply	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Rhydygwern ....	{ 53	29	4	Satisfactory	No	Cardiff R.D.C.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Draethan ....		20	—	Satisfactory	Chlorinated only	Cardiff R.D.C.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Rudry (Including Waterloo) ....	131	124	7	Satisfactory	Chlorinated only	Cardiff R.D.C.	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
St. Andrews ....	796	792	4	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff and Barry Corporations	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
St. Brides-Super-Ely ....	31	29	2	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff and Barry Corporations	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
St. Fagans ....	112	76	36	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
St. George's-Super-Ely ....	87	71	16	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
St. Lythans ....	21	12	9	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
St. Nicholas ....	117	76	41	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Sully ....	186	186	—	Not at all times	Yes	Barry Corporation	Statutory Supplies
Van ....	82	78	4	Not at all times	Yes	Rhymney Valley Water Board	Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Welsh St. Donatt ....	94	46	48	Satisfactory	Yes	Mid-Glamorgan Water Board	Cardiff R.D.C. Mains
Wenvoe ....	179	132	47	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
Whitchurch ....	6,125	6,113	12	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Statutory Supply
TOTALS ....	10,549	9,946	603				





TABLE VIII

## ANALYSIS OF THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE IN EACH OF THE PARISHES

Parishes	No. of Houses (approx.)	Complete water carriage System	Treatment Works	Cesspits		Water carriage to outfall other than Cesspit or Sewer	No satisfactory slopwater disposal or dry closets	Proposed Scheme and order of Priority
				Complete water carriage	Slopwater only, dry Closet			
Bonvilston ....	49	—	1	19	7	—	22	No. 17 Bonvilston Village
Leckwith ....	25	—	1	5	4	11	4	Nil
Lavernock ....	28	8	2	4	2	8	4	Nil
Llancarfan ....	124	—	—	22	15	—	87	No. 15 Llancarfan Village
Lisvane ....	194	73	5	58	20	—	38	Nil
Llanedeyrn ....	231	122	26	53	14	—	16	No. 12 Cyncoed Area
Llanilterne ....	49	—	—	10	18	—	25	Nil
Llanfedw ....	50	8	1	7	—	—	34	Nil
Llantrithyd ....	34	—	—	5	1	—	28	Nil
Llanvithyn ....	5	—	—	2	—	—	3	Nil
Michaelston-le-Pit ....	67	20	9	13	15	—	10	Scheme in course of preparation for Borok-lands Terrace
Pendoylan ....	125	—	12	15	64	—	34	
Penmark ....	229	79	1	50	11	2	86	
Pentyrch ....	596	118	2	193	42	—	241	No. 1. In course of construction for Penygarn. Nearing completion for Gwaelodygarth. No provision for Creigiau Village.
Peterston-super-Ely ....	97	—	1	39	7	1	49	No. 10 Scheme approved in part.
Porthkerry ....	164	133	—	25	—	2	4	Nil
Radyr ....	468	433	—	24	11	—	—	Nil
Rhydygwern ....	53	—	—	3	24	—	26	Scheme nearing completion for New Row, Rhydygwern.
Draethan ....	131	—	—	20	4	—	107	No. 2 Garth Place.
Rudry (Including Waterloo) ....								Scheme approved and tender accepted.
St. Andrews ....	796	702	—	80	11	—	3	No. 18 Waterloo Area
St. Brides-Super-Ely ....	31	(Privatesewer)	—	10	16	—	5	No. 5. Sully Road Area. No. 13 Cross Common; No. 14 S.Andrews Rd. No. 21 The Village
St. Fagans ....	112	47	—	27	4	—	34	No. 21 The Village
St. Georges-Super-Ely ....	87	—	—	16	22	—	49	No. 21 The Village. Church Area. The Downs
St. Lythans ....	21	—	—	2	5	1	13	Nil
St. Nicholas ....	117	—	27	44	36	—	10	No. 11 The Village
Sully ....	186	—	2	149	24	5	6	No. 7 The Village
Van ....	82	59	—	5	2	—	16	No. 8 Van Terrace Area.
Welsh St. Donatts ....	94	—	—	34	4	—	56	Nil
Wenvoe ....	179	—	19	88	10	—	62	No. 4 The Village, Twynyrodin Area
Whitchurch....	6,125	6,101	—	10	2	2	10	
TOTALS ....	10,549	7,903	109	1,032	395	32	1,078	





## **PENMARK (FONTIGARY SEWERAGE SCHEME)**

This scheme was completed in 1952, the necessary laterals were constructed and 42 premises were connected to the new sewers. Arrangements are in hand for the remaining properties to be connected to the new sewer system so that the cesspools can be abolished. A sewer extension scheme mainly to serve the Minehead View Camping Site was approved, and a contract entered into late in 1952. The work is to be commenced early in 1953.

## **PENTRYCH**

### **PENTYRCH SEWERAGE SCHEME**

Substantial progress was made on this scheme during 1952 despite difficulties in respect to labour. Up to the end of the year approximately 2,800 lineal yards of pipe had been laid.

#### **Gwaelodygarth**

##### **Extension of Sewers**

- (i) Salem Row
- (ii) Aubrey House, etc.
- (iii) Rocky Bank.

A scheme for the above sewer extensions was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval.

## **SULLY**

The Sully Sewerage Scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The scheme has been approved in principle, and the final decision of the Ministry is expected early in 1953, after the detailed drawings and documents have been submitted.

## **RUDRY**

### **RUDRY SEWERAGE SCHEME**

This scheme was approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and it is anticipated that the work will be commenced in April, 1953, and on completion should add materially to the amenities of the village.

## **RHYDYGWERN**

The Rhydygwern Sewerage Scheme was completed in October, 1952.

## **ST. ANDREWS**

### **Cardiff Road—Sewer Extension**

A sewer extension scheme to serve existing houses and three new houses was approved and a contract entered into late in 1952. The work is to be commenced early in 1953.

## **LISVANE**

### **Llwynypia Road Sewer Extension**

A sewer extension scheme to serve three new houses was approved and a contract entered into late in 1952.

## **LLANFEDW**

### **Cefn Mably Sewerage Scheme**

This scheme was completed and the six Council houses connected to the new sewer and this supersedes the old night soil collection system.

## **SEWERAGE GENERAL (PROPOSED SEWERAGE SCHEMES)**

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have during the past year or so impressed on all Local Authorities the necessity to restrict capital expenditure on schemes, particularly Sewerage Schemes, as far as possible, having regard to the financial position of the country as a whole and to do only the minimum works necessary for the wellbeing of the community, except where it can be shown that the postponement of any scheme will injuriously affect the health of the inhabitants concerned. The Council whilst agreeing with the Ministry in principle are also mindful of their duties as a Health Authority and are endeavouring to improve the amenities and sanitary conditions of the populated areas in the shortest time.

It is thus hoped that the schemes now awaiting the approval of the Ministry will receive early sanction so that the works may be commenced and completed at the earliest possible date.

### **Privy Conversion Schemes**

Gwaelodygarth	.....	Contract signed, to start January, 1953.
Porset	.....	Work is nearing completion
Rhydygwern	.....	Contract signed, to start February, 1953
Pentyrch	.....	Scheme being prepared
Rudry	.....	Scheme being prepared

These schemes are a necessary ancillary where main drainage works have been carried out and when completed result in much improved sanitary conditions.

A good start has been made on this work and it is the Council's intention that the work be continued with all haste.

**Premises connected to existing Sewers (1952)**

Whitchurch .....	81
Radyr .....	1
St. Andrews .....	4
	—
	86
	—

**Premises connected to new sewers (1952)**

Penmark .....	42
Van (Porset) .....	14
Rhydygwern .....	4
Llanfedw (Cefn Mably, Council Houses) .....	6
	—
	66
	—

**CREIGIAU**

Several complaints of flooding and offensive smell from unsatisfactory drainage were received during the year from residents of Creigiau village. The village consists of approximately 80 properties of modern construction, a few shops, two clubs, petrol filling station and repair garage. The majority of these properties are provided with a system of cesspit drainage which gives rise to nuisances from time to time.

It was found necessary some years ago to construct a combined drain at the rear of houses in that part of the village known as the "White City" in order to safeguard against flooding caused by overflowing cesspits. This combined drain leads to an improved filter bed situated near a stream which receives the effluent discharged from the filter bed. The improvised plant was so situated that it did not prove offensive to anyone.

Now, however, a number of Council houses have been erected near the improvised filter bed and those living near this plant complain of the offensive smell given off during periods of south-westerly winds.

The area known as The Terrace, a street of twenty houses, drains into a combined cesspit which is also situated near the recently erected Council houses, and which has an overflow drain into an improvised filter bed situated at the rear of the petrol filling station and this too is a source of nuisance.

Further building development is taking place in and around the village, and with additional cesspit drainage I foresee the possibility of an increasing number of complaints.

Early consideration should therefore be given to the question of providing the village with sewer facilities.

## RODENT CONTROL

At the end of the year it was possible for the first time to examine a full twelve months working of the re-organised rodent control service, *i.e.*, one mobile operative to undertake work in the more rural parts of the district, plus farms, farmlands, and the built-up areas of Dinas Powis and Rhoose, the other operative's duties being in the built-up areas of Whitchurch, Rhiwbina, Tongwynlais, Gwaelodygarth, Pentyrch, Radyr, and Morganstown, plus farms in these localities.

The work of this section has been generally satisfactory and good results have been obtained. Towards the end of the year one of the newer rodenticides was used with considerable success. The poison (approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division) is one which is relatively harmless to human beings and domestic animals, as even a large single dose can do little harm.

In February I met the Divisional Rodent Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Pests Officer of the Glamorgan Agricultural Executive Committee with a view to improving the co-ordination of effort in rodent control in cases where farms adjoin residential properties and a suitable method of procedure was agreed upon.

The Health Committee recommended that the rodent operatives be directed to urge farmers who are at present dealing with minor infestations themselves to enter into contracts with the Agricultural Executive Committee. This direction has been carried out but results have not been entirely satisfactory.

### Farms

Total number of inspection during the year ended 31st December, 1952.	714
---	-----

Number with minor infestations

(*i.e.* infestations with less than 20 rats.

This type is usually found mainly in houses, small chicken runs and small shops) .....	714
--	-----

Number with major infestations

(*i.e.* infestations of between 20 and 200 rats.

Most important infestations come in this category. In towns they occur in factories, warehouses, food stores, restaurants, grocers shops and so on) .....	nil
---	-----

Number with reservoir infestations  
 (i.e. infestations of over 200 rats. They occur  
 in sewer systems, refuse tips, glue factories,  
 slaughter houses and sewage works. The  
 term "reservoir" is used to emphasise the fact  
 that large infestations are specially liable to set  
 up other infestations in the neighbourhood) ..... nil.

Number of contracts secured by the Glamorgan Agricultural  
 Executive Committee with owners or occupiers of farms as a result  
 of inspection ..... 37

### Built-up Areas

Number of houses surveyed ..... 9970  
 Number of houses treated ..... 413  
 Number of rats destroyed ..... 1659  
 Number of mice destroyed ..... 591  
 Number of bodies (rats) recovered ..... 404  
 Number of "block" control schemes carried out ..... 43

Sewers are periodically treated; during the year two mainten-  
 ance treatments for rats in sewers were undertaken as follows :—

Period	Total Manholes Surveyed	Baited	Prebait	Complete Prebait
3/3/52 to 31/3/52 ....	356	345	36	3
8/9/52 and 20/10/52 .... (commencing dates)	67	66	14	1



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

In my report for the year 1951 it is recorded that a change-over from the private contract system of refuse collection to that of direct labour took place on April 1st, 1951, and I am pleased to report that the change has resulted in considerable improvement. Collections are more regular and thorough; vehicles used are those having metal sliding covers to prevent nuisances from dust, offensive smell, and littering of streets by overspill.

There is, however, a need for improvement in the type of bin used by the householder for the storage of house refuse. A survey to ascertain the number and location of unsuitable bins was carried out during the year when it was found that approximately 50% of the householders deposited house refuse in unsuitable containers consisting of buckets, oil drums, boxes, cardboard cartons and in a few instances paper bags were being used.

In an effort to remedy this condition, the Council introduced a scheme whereby tenants of Council Houses may purchase new standard bins on payment of threepence per week, until the cost is recovered, and this is conveniently collected at the same time as the weekly rent. The scheme has met with general approval and the majority of those people occupying Council Houses have availed themselves of this easy payment scheme to secure a suitable bin for their household refuse. During a recent survey of the Council Houses it was found that about 90% are now suitably supplied.

The position with regard to bins for privately owned houses is more difficult. The law in its present state is rather vague. Notices requiring proper bins may be served on owner or occupier and in the case of dispute, it is left to the discretion of the Magisterial Court to decide as to whether the owner or occupier shall provide the bin.

The Council decided to take informal action in the case of privately owned properties and instructions were given to serve informal notices on all those not using suitable bins, requesting them to make proper provision within 28 days. This action has been very successful throughout the area, a marked improvement being evident in each of the parishes.

The local authority may, as respects their district or any part thereof, in lieu of requiring the owners or occupiers to provide and maintain dustbins, undertake themselves to provide such dust bins, and the authority may make an annual charge, not exceeding five shillings to recover the cost, any such charge shall become due on the 1st April in each year and may be recovered as



part of the general rate in respect of the premises for which the dust-bin has been provided.

The Council undertake, by private contract, collection of night soil in each of the undermentioned parishes.

Llanedeyrn (school closets only)

Penmark

Porthkerry

Rhydygwern

Sully

Michaelston-le-Pit

A table indicating the type of closet and system of drainage in each of the parishes appears on page 16C.

### **LITTER BINS**

The question of providing litter bins at bus stops, shopping centres, and cinemas and other places where people congregate and tend to litter the streets with bus tickets, ice-cream wrappers, orange peel etc, received the attention of your Committee on several occasions. Sites were selected and owners' consent given for installing an initial supply of 24 bins suitable for fixing on lamp standards.

The bins will be provided free of charge on condition that the suppliers shall insert an advertisement of approved design on each bin. We are still awaiting the final decision of the advertising company, who have promised to provide the bins during the present year.

### **ERADICATION OF BED BUGS**

There were no complaints of bed bug infestation during the year 1952. This is probably due to improved standards of cleanliness and increasing use of insecticides in those properties which were at one time a source of recurring complaints of infestation.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Complaints were received of noxious odours from a chemical works in the vicinity of Sully. In addition to these it was stated that trees at a number of premises had died and were dying as a result of the noxious emissions present in the area.

A member of the scientific staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries investigated the complaints in connection with the trees and he was of the opinion that their condition was due to a fungoid disease in the trees themselves.

With regard to the complaints of noxious emissions, the Inspector of Alkali, etc. Works informed me that all registrable processes in the factory concerned were adequately equipped with means for absorbing the gases generated and that he had no reason to doubt that these precautions were satisfactorily employed.

No further complaints were received during the year.

## CAMPING SITES

No new sites were licensed during 1952 and the position concerning the existing Licensed Camping Sites is set out below :—

In the eastern part of the Southern District of the Rural Area, there are four sites, viz. :—

- (1) Old Searchlight Station, Lavernock—licensed for 25 tents
- (2) The Denys Caravan Site, Lavernock—licensed for 209 caravans
- (3) The Spinney (Swanbridge) Ltd.,  
Swanbridge ..... —licensed for 44 caravans
- (4) Island View, Caravan Site, Swanbridge—licensed for 50 caravans

In the Western part of the Rural Area, there are three sites, viz. :

- (1) Minehead View Site, Rhoose —licensed for 9 caravans
- (2) Fontigary Caravan Site, Fontigary—licensed for 150 caravans or tents.
- (3) Court Farm Site, Rhoose ..... —licensed for 66 caravans and 54 tents.

All the sites are provided with a mains water supply and periodic samples are taken for bacteriological examination as a check on its purity. No unsatisfactory samples were reported during the year.

Water carriage system of drainage is provided on six of the seven sites, the remaining site at Minehead View, Rhoose, has Elsan Chemical Closets. It is anticipated that a new Public Sewer will be constructed early in 1953, so that a water carriage system can be installed on this otherwise satisfactory site.

New blocks of lavatories were constructed on the Denys Site, Lavernock, and Fontigary Site, Rhoose, which brought the standard for sanitary accommodation up to the requirements of the Council.

Last year caravans were stationed on four of the seven sites during the winter period, but the facilities available for Winter camping were not always adequate, from a health point of view.

The type of caravan permitted to be used for human habitation during the Winter Period, should be limited to bona fides, living vans, properly insulated, to minimise condensation and fitted with stoves for heating purposes.

Canvas awnings, whilst useful during the dry summer months, are not satisfactory for storage space in the Winter. Sectional sheds, which are permitted after approval by the Council, are considered to be more suitable.

The progress made during the year was satisfactory, and with the co-operation of the Licensees of the Sites in the Rural District, I can see no reason why the conditions and amenities on the sites cannot be improved still further.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING

#### Rural Housing Survey

Steady progress continues to be made in raising the standard of the older properties. I have already referred to the provision of improved sanitary facilities in a number of instances and many of these include some of the older properties. I have to report that thirty of the Category 5 properties were upgraded during the year as a result of reconditioning work carried out by the owners, four of whom benefited by the aid of grant under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949.

I believe owners would be more eager to effect repairs and reconditioning if the Rent Restriction Acts were amended so as to afford a better return for monies spent on the older properties. At the present time some of the controlled rents of the older properties are so low (amounting in some instances to four shillings and sixpence per week, inclusive of rates), that owners cannot reasonably be expected to maintain them in a satisfactory condition. In several cases we have found when enforcing the requirements of formal notices stipulating repairs, owners ask the local authority to take over the property.

Fifteen Category 5 cottages, too dilapidated or outworn for further occupation in their present condition were closed during the year when the tenants were provided with tenancies of Council Houses.

A circular letter, together with the Ministry's leaflet entitled "Notes for Applicants for Grants" Housing Act, 1949, was addressed to each of the owners of Category 5 properties, informing them of the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, whereby, grants-in-aid are available for owners wishing to recondition their property to a satisfactory standard of housing fitness as stipulated in the appendix to the "Notes for Applicants for Grants". I have to report that only 18 of the owners of the 436 Category 5 properties have made application for grants, and four of these applications were not approved.

The problems associated with these old houses are very difficult both from the owners' point of view and the local authorities' and it appears that a way must be found so that those properties which are suitable for reconditioning are dealt with and so avoid the necessity for a replacement house. On the other hand, the first of the sixteen conditions mentioned in the Appendix states that the dwelling must



**NUMBER AND TYPES OF COUNCIL HOUSES BUILT IN CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT**

	Prior to 1945								1945-1951								1952								
PARISH	1BR/ NP.	2BR/ NP	3BR/ NP	4BR/ NP	6BR/ NP	3BR/ P	4BR/ P	5BR/ P	1BR/ NP	2BR/ NP	3BR/ NP	4BR/ NP	3BR/ P	4BR/ P	G.F. Flat	T.F. Flat	Airey Houses	2BR/ NP	3BR/ NP	2BR/ P	3BR/ P	5BR/ P	G.F. Flat	T.F. Flat	Aged Persons Bungalow
Bonvilston....																	6			2*	<sup>6</sup> 6 2*				
Leckwith .....						2					2		10	2	2	2									
Lisvane .....													6												
Llanedeyrn .....						4							4												
Llancarfan .....																									
Llanfedw .....		1	4							1			6												
Llanilterne .....																									
Michaelston-le-Pit .....																									
Pendoylan .....																									
Pentyrch .....			15	1		15				6	10	1	64	8	2	2									
Peterston-super-Ely .....																	6								
Penmark and Porthkerry .....		3	12	2		11	2	4		1	8		25	4	2	2	6					6	6		
Radyr .....			6			12					4		16	4	4	4									
Rudry .....		1	2				2						6												
St. Andrews .....	1	2			1	18					4		10		2	2				1	15				
St. Brides-super-Ely .....		2	2				1																		
St. Georges-super-Ely .....			6	1			1			1	6		2				6								
St. Nicholas .....						3				2			9												
Sully .....													8												
Whitchurch .....	14	18	56	10		42	9	6	2	18	32	1	149	6	6	6		4	42	2	108		8	8	18
	15	27	103	14	1	107	15	10	2	29	66	2	315	24	18	18	24	4	42	5	161	—	14	14	18

\*—Reconditioned Cottages.

**COUNCIL HOUSES BUILT IN CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT**

	1BR/NP	2BR/NP	3BR/NP	4BR/NP	6BR/NP	2BR/P	3BR/P	4BR/P	5BR/P	G.F Flat	T.F. Flat	Airey Type	Aged Persons Bungalow	Total
Prior to 1945 ....	15	27	103	14	1	—	107	15	10	—	—	—	—	292
From 1945 to 1951 ....	2	29	66	2	—	—	315	24	—	18	18	24	—	498
During 1952 ....	—	4	42	—	—	5	161	—	—	14	14	—	18	258
TOTALS ....	17	60	211	16	1	5	583	39	10	32	32	24	18	1,048





"be in all prospects dry" and one is only too familiar with the difficulty of dealing with this problem in solid walls without a damp-proof course. In actual practice this appears almost impossible to accomplish in most cases.

Members will recollect that the Joint County Committee on Rural Housing agreed at their meeting held on the 26th July, 1945, to adopt a uniform classification of standards, which they defined as follows :

Category I "Satisfactory in all respects"

Category II "Minor Defects"

Category III "Requiring repair, structural alterations or improvements"

IV "Appropriate for reconditioning under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts"

This Act has been repealed and properties originally placed in this category have since been placed in Category III.

Category V "Unfit and not capable of being made fit at reasonable cost".

It was also agreed that all dwelling houses having a rateable value of £15 or less should be surveyed and reported upon at the Quarterly meetings of the Joint County Committee. The position in your district as reported on the 31st December, 1952, was as follows :

#### Rural Housing Survey Report 31st December, 1952

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Number of Houses</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Category 1 .....	3,734 .....	67.7
Category 2 .....	530 .....	9.6
Category 3 .....	787 .....	14.2
Category 4 .....	— .....	—
Category 5 .....	436 .....	8.3

It will be seen that we have four hundred and thirty-six Category 5 properties in the district, and the majority of these are situated in the Penygarn Ward of Pentyrch, Gwaelodygarth, Tongwynlais Ward of Whitchurch, Dinas Powis and Penmark. We must also bear in mind the 63 huts providing temporary accommodation for families in need of housing accommodation. Particulars of the number of huts and location of sites are as follows :—

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of Huts occupied on the 31st December, 1952</i>
Swanbridge Lavernock .. . . .	5
Hayes Farm Camp, Sully .. . . .	21
Rhydlafer, St. Fagans .. . . .	9
Model Farm, Penmark .. . . .	15
Llantrithyd Workers' Hostel .. . . .	8
Bulwarks Camp, Porthkerry .. . . .	5
	<hr/>
TOTAL .. . . .	63
	<hr/>

### **Council Houses**

The provision of new houses to meet the needs of the large number still unsuitably accommodated and those living in unfit properties continues to be a major problem in the Council's administration. The task has not been lessened by restrictions limiting the choice of site for new houses, to land not required for agricultural purposes. To overcome this difficulty, consideration is being given to the redevelopment of areas of outworn or badly arranged properties such as those in the Cefn Bychan portion of the Penygarn Ward of Pentyrch where fifteen unfit properties are being cleared and adjoining land purchased to provide a site for 60 Council Houses. It is to be hoped that further sites will become available as and when the Council proceed with their slum clearance programme.

Up to the 31st December, 1952, the Council erected 1,048 dwellings and for your information, I have prepared a table showing the number and type of dwelling erected in each of the parishes.

### **Houses for Agricultural Workers**

Agriculture as defined by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, includes horticulture, fruit growing, dairy farming, the breeding and keeping of livestock (including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skin or fur, or for the purpose of its use in the farming of land), the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds, and the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for other agricultural purposes and "agricultural" shall be construed accordingly.

The Council have up to the present provided 70 dwellings

especially for the needs of agricultural workers. They are situated as follows :—

Bonvilston	.....	5	Michaelston-le-Pit	1	
Dinas Powis	.....	4	Morganstown	.....	1
Leckwith	.....	1	Pendoylan	.....	1
Lisvane	.....	12	Peterston-super-Ely	5	
Llancarfan	.....	5	St. Georges	.....	7
Llanedeyrn	.....	6	St. Nicholas	.....	10

of these 70 dwellings, there are—

56	.....	3 bedroom parlour
6	.....	3 bedroom non-parlour
6	.....	2 bedroom flats
1	.....	4 bedroom parlour
1	.....	2 bedroom non-parlour

There has been a tendency during the past two years for agricultural workers occupying Council Houses in some parts of the district, to leave agriculture and take up more lucrative posts in other occupations, and still retain the tenancy of a Council House intended for agricultural workers. The Council found it necessary, in order to safeguard the industry, to take a firm stand on this issue, and accordingly served notices on those concerned requiring them to vacate the houses or alternatively, return to the agricultural industry. The action taken by the Council has resulted in the return of several of those served with notices. Those compelled to leave agriculture for reasons of ill-health are offered alternative accommodation in Council Houses not specifically intended for agricultural workers.

### Council House Inspections

The following table gives an indication of the conditions found in Council Houses as a result of routine inspections carried out periodically and reported to the Housing Management Committee at their monthly meetings.

It will be seen that only a very small number were found unsatisfactory. Appropriate action to effect improvement proved successful in the majority of cases.

The following table shows the result of the Council House inspections during the year:—

Parish	Satisfactory	Fairly Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Verminous	Total
Llanedeyrn ....	11	1	—	—	12
Llanfedw ....	6	—	—	—	6
Llanilterne ....	5	2	2	—	9
Lisvane ....	9	—	—	—	9
Penmark ....	17	2	1	—	20
Pentyrch ....	26	2	—	—	28
Peterston-s-Ely ....	7	—	—	—	7
Porthkerry ....	29	—	—	—	29
St. Andrews ....	18	—	—	—	18
St. Brides-s-Ely ....	5	—	—	—	5
St. Nicholas ....	25	—	—	—	25
Sully ....	5	1	—	—	6
Whitchurch ....	295	19	—	1	315
	458	27	3	1	489

### RAINFALL 1952

I give below particulars of the monthly totals of rainfall measured at the Pumping Station, Cogan, the Rhoose Works of the Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and at the Council's Whitchurch Depot.

	COGAN	RHOOSE	WHITCHURCH
January .....	4.45	3.23	4.25
February .....	1.26	1.03	1.89
March .....	2.95	3.75	2.97
April .....	3.01	2.67	3.56
May .....	3.80	4.10	2.86
June .....	2.23	2.12	2.30
July .....	2.16	1.43	1.68
August .....	6.45	5.15	3.76
September .....	4.66	5.40	5.54
October .....	5.30	5.46	5.25
November .....	3.97	6.23	3.87
December .....	3.50	4.61	3.87

I am indebted to Mr. G. W. Cover of the Cardiff City Water Department, General Manager of the Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and your Engineer and Surveyor for supplying these figures.



# **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.      Table IX.**

Regular visits of inspection have been made to factories in the district as shewn in the following tables :—

## **1. Inspections.**

Premises  (1)	Number on Register  (3)	Number of		
		Inspection  (4)	Written notices  (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted  (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	4	12	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	32	72	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	—	—	—	—
Total .....	36	84	11	—

## **2. Cases in which Defects were found.**

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted  (7)
	Found  (3)	Remedied  (4)	To H.M. Inspector  (5)	By H.M. Inspector  (6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)....	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation(S.4) .....	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7):					
(a) Insufficient .....	4	4	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	8	8	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to outwork) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	14	14	—	5	—

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

### Inspection of Shops, Food Preparing Premises and Examination of Foods

Strict supervision over food shops, food preparing premises and food warehouses has been maintained.

The general standard throughout the district remains fairly satisfactory, and during the year premises and equipment have been improved in several instances, notably fishmongers, greengrocers and general stores. Much remains to be done in this field however, and appropriate action to secure higher standards is being taken where necessary. Improved water supplies and sewerage and sewage disposal schemes now approved will assist greatly in securing higher standards in small shops in the more remote parts of the rural district.

An attempt was made to interest food handlers in lectures in food hygiene, and lectures were arranged to take place at the Parish Council Offices, Whitchurch. Despite the delivery of some 250 invitations, the response was very limited indeed.

The amount of food voluntarily surrendered during the year shows an increase, largely accounted for by difficulties experienced with consignments of imported canned hams, numbers of which were found to be unfit for human consumption. This difficulty was experienced in many other areas, and would suggest an incomplete knowledge of canning techniques in some countries.

### FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

The following table indicates the changes in registration of premises under Section 14 as compared with the previous years, 1950 and 1951. Whilst the number of premises manufacturing cooked or preserved meat etc., remain the same, there has been a further reduction in the number of premises used for the manufacturing of ice-cream and an increase in the number of premises used for the storage and sale of ice-cream.

	1950	1951	1952
1. Preparation or manufacture of sausages, etc.	17	17	17
2. Manufacture for sale of ice-cream .....	4	4	3
3. Sale of ice-cream .....	63	69	74

### Ice-cream Samples.

126 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the figures in the table below, indicate that the previous year's improvement has been maintained.

A very large proportion of the ice-cream sold within the district is pre-packed, and unsatisfactory results can usually be traced to deficiencies in the storage and handling rather than in the manufacture.

In the case of "loose" ice-cream, difficulties arise due to inadequate sterilisation of the metal "servers" used. The construction of these servers is such that traces of ice-cream are left in the joints etc., and under suitable conditions they become ideal breeding grounds for bacteria. Experiments in the use of detergent solutions have now made available quaternary ammonium compounds which in solutions give adequate protection against contamination in this way. Education of traders in the use of such detergents has brought about a decided improvement, and in no case was there a persistent recurrence of unsatisfactory samples.

#### Examination of Ice Cream Samples

	Satisfactory (1)	Fairly Satisfactory (2)	Unsatis- factory (3)	Very Unsatis- factory (4)	Total
Number of Samples ....	82	8	5	7	102

Twenty four further samples were submitted for examination, but no results were obtained because of technical difficulties at the laboratory.

The undermentioned articles of foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and certified unfit for human consumption. Condemned tinned foods and vegetables are utilised for pig-feeding and fats such as butter, cheese, bacon etc., are returned to the wholesalers to be used for manufacturing purposes.

Tinned Goods ..... 1482 tins

#### Fruit :

Dried Figs ..... 390 lbs.

#### Meat :

Cooked Ham ..... 1047 lbs.

Bacon ..... 9 lbs.

Beef ..... 177 lbs.

Tongue ..... 20 lbs.

Chicken..... 60 lbs.

### **Food Poisoning**

Three outbreaks of food poisoning were notified during the year. In two outbreaks the causative organism was "Salmonella Typhi-murium" and in the third, "Staphylococcus aureus". The first two outbreaks were confined to single cases, but the third concerned cases of which one occurred within the Council's area, and the remainder within the Cowbridge Borough and Cowbridge Rural District.

#### **Case No.1**

Female aged 34 years. Sudden, severe illness with sickness, diarrhoea, temperature, collapse. Bacteriological examination of faeces, showed the presence of salmonella typhi-murium. Suspected sources of infection were meat sandwiches, which had however, been consumed by three other members of the household without ill effect, and ice-cream consumed during a visit to a Cardiff Theatre. The Cardiff City Health Department were notified of this and investigations were made but no source of the infection could be determined.

#### **Case No. 2**

Child aged 5 years, removed to Cardiff City Isolation Hospital under observation for Paratyphoid "B". The case was later confirmed as food poisoning, bacteriological examination of faeces showed the presence of salmonella typhi-murium. Suspected sources of infection were ice-cream manufactured locally and lamb purchased from the local butcher, this meat having been cooked overnight and consumed the following day. No other member of family experienced any symptoms associated with food poisoning, no other cases were notified in the area, and no source of the infection could be determined.

#### **Case No. 3**

Male aged 56 years. This case formed part of the outbreak occurring within the Cowbridge Borough and Cowbridge Rural District. Sudden severe illness lasting for a few hours with sickness diarrhoea, temperature, collapse. Recovery rapid after first day. The causative organism was "staphylococcus aureus", isolated by bacteriological examination of a sample of pressed beef. This pressed beef which was established as the vehicle of infection, was manufactured by a local butcher. Certain defects in the food preparing room were contributory factors, and these were remedied immediately.

## **SURVEY OF LICENSED PREMISES**

A survey of licensed premises was completed during the year.

Forty-eight licensed premises were inspected and these include : thirty-four owned by brewery companies and fourteen by private owners. It was interesting to note that, in the main, licensed houses owned by brewery companies were of a much higher standard in structure and equipment than those owned by private individuals.

Conditions generally were such that it was not found necessary to take any immediate formal action to abate conditions prejudicial to health at any of the premises visited and here I must state that your inspectors, acting in collaboration with police and licensing magistrates have for a considerable period, endeavoured in the past to raise the standard of hygiene and sanitation at several of the local public houses which were in need of urgent attention. In several instances, improvements have been achieved by co-operation and informal action.

### **Ventilation**

It will be noted on referring to the summarised table, that in several instances ventilation of rooms appears inadequate. This is based on the Bye-Law standard for rooms in dwelling houses which requires that window openings shall be in proportion of 1/20th of the floor area in addition to which there must be provided a fire flue or a permanent opening equivalent to 30 square inches. This would prove satisfactory if patrons could be relied upon to open the windows when necessary to effect a change of air, but it is a well-known fact that people prefer to chance the dangers of polluted atmosphere to the discomfort caused by an open window. I must point out that electric fans used in closed rooms to produce air movement and thus temporarily relieve conditions of air stagnation are of very little value and do not remedy atmospheric pollution. Several of the licensees appreciate these points and have applied the recommended remedy by installing electrically operated extractor fans fitted in a part of the window, and by this means are able to change the air of the room in a very short time and without causing any discomfort to anyone.

### **Beer Machines**

Methods of serving draught beer vary somewhat in different parts of the country and generally, the tendency in recent years has been to dispense with the old method of drawing beer straight from the cask fitted into a trestle near the bar, and instead, fit apparatus connected to pipes of varying compositions (from lead



to plastics) by which beer is raised from barrels stored in cellars, and conveniently served to customers at the counter.

The practice in the Council's district has, however, been the reverse, for here several inn keepers have dispensed with the machine systems and reverted to the old and safe method of drawing beer direct from the wood.

### **Facilities for Cleansing of Glasses, Tankards, Mugs, etc.**

Arrangements for the cleansing of beer glasses, tankards, etc., fall far short of a desirable standard of equipment at many of the premises visited. Almost without exception publicans prided themselves upon the results of their efforts in the cleansing of utensils and drinking vessels. In some instances glasses were even polished after being washed and dried at the end of the day's business. Whilst this process may satisfy visible examination it is very doubtful as to whether bacteriological tests would prove satisfactory.

During the past few years several well-known bacteriologists in this country have devoted much time to the subject of cleansing glasses in public houses, and as a consequence we have quite a mass of data which enables us to get a good picture of what conditions are generally and what should be done to achieve a standard which will satisfy reasonable conditions of hygiene. In the last twelve to eighteen months the pace of the investigation has been quickened through much work having been carried out by a panel of brewing scientists and others.

We should, however, in the first place secure a satisfactory supply of hot and cold running water in each of the bar rooms in all public houses in our district, and in the case of those premises where considerable structural alteration for modernisation is contemplated, I suggest that the new standard of washing facilities should be incorporated in any plans submitted for approval by the Council.

### **Sanitary Accommodation**

The standard of sanitary and urinal accommodation provided in a number of the public houses left much to be desired.

Sufficient and satisfactory sanitary accommodation should be provided for the use of both male and female staff and a notice requesting them to wash their hands after using the toilet should be displayed in a prominent position in the closet apartment. Washing facilities including hot and cold water, soap and towel should be available for their use.

Sufficient sanitary accommodation including adequate urinal accommodation should be provided for the use of male and female patrons frequenting the premises.

It was rather difficult to estimate the necessary sanitary requirements for every public house. But in practice a modification of the standard applied to factories as stated in the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1938, has been found satisfactory.

On completion of the survey, schedules indicating improvement works necessary to bring the premises up to a satisfactory standard were prepared and submitted to the owners.

By the end of the year, as shown the following tables, some progress had been made in several instances, notably in the improvement of facilities for washing glasses, etc. In addition, in some cases where structural alterations were necessary, plans had been submitted for approval and it is anticipated that by the end of the ensuing year standards throughout the district will be satisfactory.

Generally, the owners of the premises have been quite co-operative, and so far it has not been necessary to take any formal action to secure necessary improvements.

TABLE I

	December, 1951	December, 1952
1. Number of public houses where beer is served "from the wood" ....	28	28
2. Number of public houses using machines fitted with lead pipes ....	—	—
3. Number of public houses using machines fitted with tin-lined lead pipes (two machines) ....	1	1
4. Number of public houses using machines fitted with stainless steel pipes ....	9	9
5. Number of public houses using machines fitted with plastic and monometal pipes ....	10	10

TABLE II

	December, 1951	December, 1952
1. Number of public houses not provided with convenient wash sinks for washing of beer glasses, etc. ....	8	5
2. Number with sinks but no running water ....	4	2
3. Number provided with cold water only to the sinks ....	2	1
4. Number provided with hot and cold water ....	32	40
5. Number provided with satisfactory facilities (including the automatic dispenser for the discharge of suitable detergents) ....	2	9

TABLE III

	December, 1951	December, 1952
1. Number of public houses provided with a mains supply of water .....	45	48
2. Number dependent on wells and where water for washing glasses, etc., has to be hauled in casks from the brewery .....	1	—
3. Number dependent on roof rain water storage tanks augmented by a supply hauled in casks from the brewery .....	2	—
	48	48

TABLE IV<sub>A</sub>

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

## Existing Arrangements for Closet Accommodation

Persons for whom sanitary provision is intended	Number of Premises and Type of Accommodation provided									
	Water Closets		Chemical Closets		Pail Closets		No Provi- sion		TOTAL	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Number provided exclusively for use of licensee and family	36	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	39
Number where female patrons have to use sanitary accommodation provided for licensee.....	9	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	12	9
Number of premises where closet accommodation provided for male patrons ....	42	43	2	—	2	1	2	—	48	48
Number of premises with separate accommodation for female patrons .....	34	36	2	—	—	—	12	10	48	48
No separate provision										

TABLE IV<sub>B</sub>  
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION  
Urinal Accommodation

	Provided with flushing apparatus		Not provided with flushing apparatus		Not Provided with Urinal Accommodation		TOTAL	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
Number of premises and type of urinals provided ....	33	35	14	12	1	1	48	48

### CARCASSES OF PIGS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

The figures for the past four years are quoted for purposes of comparison.

	1949	1950	1951	1952
Number inspected ....	790	590	393	396
<b>Diseases other than T.B.</b>				
Whole carcasses destroyed ....	—	—	—	—
Part of Carcase destroyed ....	8	3	7	3
Percentage of affected carcasses ....	1%	0.5%	1.7%	0.8%
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>				
Whole carcasses destroyed ....	1	—	—	—
Part of carcase destroyed ....	66	35	23	20
Percentage of affected carcasses ....	8.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5.0%

### FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
3	3	Nil	(1) Staphylococcus aureus (2) Salmonella typhi-murium (3) Salmonella typhi-murium	(1) ? Icecream (2) Not traced (3) Pressed beef

## SECTION E

### MILK

The process of milk production at dairy farms is now supervised by the Veterinary and Milk Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture whose duties include the maintenance of hygienic conditions at dairy farm premises. Distributors and dairymen other than those having control of dairy farms are required, under the provision of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, to be registered by the Local Authority. The Regulations also provide extensive powers for the processing or otherwise safeguarding milk suspected of infection from being sold for human consumption; and in this connection your officers submit samples of milk periodically, and as often as laboratory facilities permit, for tubercle tests. Samples are also submitted to ascertain whether graded milk such as T.T., Pasteurised or Sterilised is of the standard prescribed by the Regulations.

The following table shews the numbers of samples of graded milk taken and the results obtained during the year.

Result	GRADE				Total
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Accredited	Sterilised	
Satisfactory	43	22	—	—	65
Unsatisfactory	—	3	—	—	3
<b>Total</b>	43	25	—	—	68

The following samples were taken for tubercle biological examination :—

Samples	Negative	Positive
38	38	Nil

During the year 11 samples of ungraded milk were submitted, all of which were satisfactory.



No. 1 DISTRICT—Sanitary Inspector H. Willis.

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts ....	326	86	57	16	82
Housing Acts ....	135	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	27	5	—	—	5
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	77	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses ....	15	3	2	—	3
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	28	4	3	—	4
Schools ....	14	2	1	—	2
Infectious Diseases ....	65	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	37	—	—	—	—
Cesspits Cleaned and Inspected	16	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	26	8	7	—	8
Nuisances from Defective Drains	247	52	34	7	52
Nuisances from Animals	3	2	2	—	2
Nuisances from Accumulations	85	19	15	—	17
Tents, Vans, Sheds ....	32	—	—	—	—
Supervising Scavenging	48	3	—	—	3
Rats and Mice Destruction	38	—	—	—	—
Inspection of Water Supplies	145	3	3	3	3
Samples of Water for Analysis	50	—	—	—	—
*Samples of Milk for Analysis	48	—	—	—	—
Perrol and Explosive Stores	36	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	24	2	—	—	2
Visits not Classified ....	173	—	—	—	—
Verminous Houses	20	4	—	—	4
Council House Inspections	155	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act ....	44	—	—	—	—
Unsound Food	23	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Samples	39	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	3	1	—	—	1
*Subjected to examination for Tubercle Bacilli : Positive .....	—	—	—	—	—
Negative .....	12	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ....	1,990	194	124	26	188

No. 2 DISTRICT—Senior Sanitary Inspector William Davies.

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	200	64	22	9	60
Housing Acts	400	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	16	8	—	—	8
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	130	—	—	—	—
Bakchouses	3	1	—	—	1
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	22	4	2	—	4
Schools	16	2	—	—	2
Infectious Diseases	28	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	25	—	—	—	—
Cesspits Cleaned and Inspected	19	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	70	2	—	—	2
Nuisances from Defective Drains	130	22	10	3	22
Nuisances from Animals	40	18	8	1	18
Nuisances from Accumulations	59	4	—	—	4
Tents, Vans, Sheds	12	10	—	—	10
Supervising Scavenging	10	1	—	—	1
Rats and Mice Destruction	50	1	—	—	1
Inspection of Water Supplies	40	8	—	—	8
Samples of Water for Analysis	28	2	—	—	2
*Samples of Milk for Analysis	36	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosive Stores	50	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	46	—	—	—	—
Visits not Classified	235	4	—	—	4
Vermineous Houses	6	—	—	—	—
Council House Inspections	196	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act	40	—	—	—	—
Unsound Food	115	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Samples	62	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	10	2	2	—	2
*Subjected to Examination for Tubercle Bacilli:					
Positive	Nil	—	—	—	—
Negative	12	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2,094	153	44	13	149

# No. 3 DISTRICT—Sanitary Inspector K. N. Price

	Inspections and Visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts ... ..	159	48	26	11	41
Housing Acts ... ..	174	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	7	—	—	—	—
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	99	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	34	6	6	—	6
Schools ... ..	2	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	25	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	6	—	—	—	—
Cesspits Cleansed and Inspected	7	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	2	2	2	—	2
Nuisances from Defective Drains	58	12	6	—	6
Nuisances from Animals	2	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Accumulations	3	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds ... ..	192	1	1	—	1
Supervising Scavenging	155	2	2	—	2
Rats and Mice Destruction	10	—	—	—	—
Inspection of Water Supplies	17	—	—	—	—
Samples of Water for Analysis	8	—	—	—	—
*Samples of Milk for Analysis	41	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosive Stores	47	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	1	—	—	—	—
Visits not Classified ... ..	46	—	—	—	—
Verminous Houses	5	—	—	—	—
Council House Inspections	108	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act ... ..	23	1	1	—	1
Unsound Food	6	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Samples	24	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	2	—	—	—	—
*Subjected to Examination for Tubercle Bacilli:					
Positive ... ..	1*	—	—	—	—
Negative ... ..	12...	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	1,264	72	44	11	58

\* Animal infected isolated by Ministry of Agriculture and slaughtered under T.B. Order, 1938.

## SECTION F

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The decline in the incidence of infectious diseases has been most marked for several years and we are arriving at the position where diphtheria is almost non-existent, due to the effects of Immunisation, but I would issue a word of warning with regard to this disease. It is a fact that the percentage of children under one year of age who have been immunised is now less than formerly; this decrease cannot continue without causing a definite risk of the disease re-appearing. Prevention is so easily obtained by immunisation, which to be effective should be performed before the baby reaches the age of seven months.

#### **Scarlet Fever**

Twenty-seven cases were reported of whom seven were treated in hospital. Complications nowadays are uncommon.

#### **Measles**

One hundred and forty-nine children were affected and the average age at the time of onset was 10. The highest incidence occurred during the last quarter of the year.

#### **Whooping Cough**

This disease was notified in 99 children. There has been a decline now for several years, possibly due to prophylactic inoculations, so far no universal protective material has been issued by the Government as was done in the case of diphtheria.

#### **Anterior Poliomyelitis**

Two cases were reported and admitted to hospital during September—one of a girl aged 9½, with slight paralysis of facial muscles and the other a girl of 3½ who was not affected by paralysis.

#### **Tuberculosis**

There were 29 persons notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and six from non-pulmonary. The notifications were slightly less than for previous years. The recovery rate of infected persons is much greater than formerly and this is particularly so with regard to tubercular meningitis which prior to the use of certain newer drugs was almost always fatal.

#### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**

During the year no cases were dealt with under this Act.

Fewer cases have come to our notice this year but with an ageing population it is necessary to be aware of the possibility of cases coming to our notice and requiring attention.

TABLE X.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN  
THE VARIOUS PARISHES DURING 1952.

Parish.	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid "B"	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Food Poisoning	Meningitis
Bonvilston .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lavernock .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leckwith .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisvane .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llancarfan .....	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanedeyrn .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanilterne .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanfedw .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanvithyn .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llantrithyd .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michaelston-le-Pit .....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pendoylan .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penmark and Porthkerry .....	—	—	2	1	16	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Penttyrch .....	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Peterston-s-Ely .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radyr .....	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhydygwern .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rudry .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews .....	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Brides-s-Ely .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Fagans .....	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Georges-s-Ely .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lythans .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
St. Nicholas .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sully .....	5	—	—	—	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh St. Donats .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wenvoe .....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitchurch .....	10	—	13	—	64	84	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
TOTALS .....	27	—	15	1	149	99	2	2	—	2	5	—	3	1



TABLE Xa.  
PARTICULARS OF THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE  
DISEASES IN THE AREA DURING 1952.

Diseases	Total cases Notified	Age not known	Under 1 month	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital from Council's area	Deaths of residents in Council's area
Scarlet Fever	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	22	—	1	—	—	—	7	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	15	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	4	—	1	2	6	—	—
Measles	149	—	—	3	12	8	20	25	74	—	1	1	1	—	5	—
Whooping Cough	99	—	—	6	6	15	12	16	44	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Paratyphoid "B"	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
TOTALS	306	—	—	10	18	24	36	46	148	4	4	2	4	10	26	—

TABLE XI.  
ADMISSIONS TO THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING  
1952 FROM CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Measles and Pneumonia	Measles	Enteric Fever	Tonsillitis	Rubella	Pneumonia	T.B. Meningitis	Glandular Fever	Poliomylitis	Meningococcal Meningitis	Chicken Pox	Osteomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Rheumatism	Paratyphoid B.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Infective Hepatitis	Total	Died
January	1			1						1													4	
February	1			1						2						1						1	3	
March																						1	3	
April													1											1
May										3			3											7
June										1											4			5
July			1																		1		3	
August							1							2						2			5	
September																							3	
October							3		1							1							3	
November	1																						5	
December	5																							
TOTALS	7		1	1		1	4		1	7			4	2	1	3		2	2		7	1	42	

TABLE XII.  
TUBERCULOSIS.  
New Cases and Mortality during 1952.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Age Periods								
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
35	7	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 & over	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	18	11	2	4	7	1	—	—

Further efforts were made to secure a visit from the Mass X-ray Unit, but this was not successful owing to the lack of plant and personnel.

In conclusion, I wish to thank members of the Council and the Chief Officials of all departments, together with the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. McKIM THOMAS,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

*June, 1953.*



